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### Vladov files to Damascus

March 25, (AFP). — Vladimir Vinogradov, Soviet delegate to the adjourned Geneva conference on the Middle East, left here Thursday after three days of talks with Arab leaders. Sources said Mr. Vinogradov had said the Soviet Union's desire for Jordan in the Geneva conference if it re-

# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

### Hoveyda sets Saudi visit

KUWAIT, March 25, (R). — Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda will visit Saudi Arabia on April 6 for talks with King Khaled about Gulf security and oil, the Kuwaiti daily Al Siyassah reported today.

It said the talks would be a continuation of discussions the king is now having with the leaders of five Arab states during his Gulf tour.

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CONTINUES. — An Arab workman passes through burning tyres and other debris in one of the main streets in the city of Hebron in the occupied West Bank. One is killed on Wednesday afternoon as demonstrations continued against Israeli occupation. (AP wirephoto).

## Curfew lifted in Ramallah, Bireh is shut down proves effective

USALEM, Mar. 25, (R). — Hebron, Jerusalem were swept by Israeli soldiers to keep the town quiet. An army spokesman said later that the dead man had been with a group of youngsters stoning an Israeli army patrol in Hebron.

He threw a soldier to the ground and tried to disarm him, and other members of the patrol had to use force to rescue their comrade, the spokesman said.

"While being led away the man tried to escape but was caught by the soldiers," he added. He said that an army surgeon who examined the man thought he had fractured limbs but could not find any other external injuries. The man eventually died in hospital, the spokesman said.

The spokesman failed to mention whether or when the man had sustained any internal injuries which might have led to his death. He said the army doctor had requested that the man be taken to Jerusalem for orthopaedic treatment, but this was turned down by a local physician. He was taken to a local hospital. Only later was he transferred to Jerusalem's Hadassah Hospital, where he eventually died, the spokesman added.

Abu Ramela's funeral took place later today, and the Israeli authorities reported no incidents among the 3,000 strong crowd in Hebron.

The town's Arab mayor had appealed to the mourners to allow the funeral to take place without trouble. In another development, Israeli police dispersed a crowd of Arab demonstrators in Galilee who were holding a protest march against Israeli government plans to requisition tracts of Arab land in the north (Continued on page 6)

The organisers of the march have invited 150 delegates from Jordanian associations to gather at the King Hussein Youth City in Amman at 8:00 a.m. and then to proceed to a site near Shuneh where they will reassemble at 9 a.m. From there they will march on foot to the King Hussein Bridge as an expression of protest against Israeli violations of the religious and civic rights of the people of the West Bank.

On the same day, a public rally will be held at 4 p.m. at the Islamic Scientific College on Jabal Amman as a gesture of solidarity with the Arab people of the occupied territories.

The Egyptian leader told the Italian news agency Ansa that China gave the motors in response to a plea for help because the Soviet Union refused to send spare parts.

"We are not arms merchants," he quoted Chinese officials as saying. "That is all we can do for you." The jet engines were made in China.

Meanwhile, the acrimonious dispute between Egypt and the Soviet Union gained intensity today with a call for the suspension of debt repayments to the Kremlin.

Ten days after Egypt's unilateral abrogation of its friendship treaty with the Russians, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram published an article by a legal expert saying that international law entitled Cairo to stop paying her debts to the Soviet Union.

These have been estimated at 2,700 million Egyptian pounds (over £2025 million). Today's Al Ahram article, by Dr. Ahmed Abdel Hamid Ashush, a member of the State Council, Egypt's highest legal authority, said that the Kremlin had violated treaty provisions by withholding spare parts for equipment delivered by the Soviet Union.

"Consequently, international law gives Egypt the right to stop paying her debts to the Soviet Union..." Dr. Ashush said. Repayment of the debts should be suspended rather than stopped entirely "until the Soviet leadership reconsiders its position," the article said.

## Franjeh abandons presidential palace ; clings to power as Beirut war rages

BEIRUT, March 25, (R). — Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh today abandoned his fortress presidential palace after it was attacked by leftists seeking his downfall — but he declared he would stay in office.

The 65-year-old leader's withdrawal from the hilltop Baabda palace to the town hall of a small town north of Beirut was only temporary, an official statement said.

A pro-Franjeh radio station said he told reporters: "I came here to make the world hear the voice of Lebanon."

Asked whether he would quit the presidency if the crisis grew worse, he replied: "I am here by the force of legitimacy and the constitution and I am staying."

He left the hilltop palace overlooking battle-torn Beirut after leftwing shells and rockets had damaged the building.

The surprise move, apparently made at short notice, seemed to be an important gain for the alliance of leftist factions who are demanding his resignation and battling rightwing gunmen in the latest round of the country's civil war.

Leftwing forces, under the political command of Progressive Socialist leader Kamal Jumblatt, seem determined to go on fighting until they have brought down Mr. Franjeh.

Mr. Jumblatt met other leftist leaders and Palestinian commando chiefs today, but he said beforehand that he rejected a ceasefire.

He remarked: "Those who escape like Franjeh can expect something still bigger."

Late in the afternoon, Mr. Franjeh conferred with rightwing supporters in the closely guarded town hall in the seaside village of Zouk Mkayel, near Jounieh, which he has made his temporary headquarters.

The president was closeted with two fellow Maronite Christian leaders, Interior Minister Camille Chamoun and father Shirbel Qassis.

Another rightwing leader,

Phalangist Party chief Pierre Gemayel, issued an emotional appeal to Lebanese army troops to head for their barracks to prepare to defend the "endangered homeland."

The Phalangist radio said tonight that 17,000 people had volunteered to join the rightwing fighters. If true this could approximately double their manpower.

The independent Nasserite radio said that Mr. Franjeh's northern hometown of Zgharta was about to fall.

The battle for control of the city, which yesterday alone claimed nearly 200 lives, continued in desultory fashion today with the focus on the Hilton Hotel, the last major hotel in the seafront district still held by the hard-pressed rightwingers.

The leftwingers say they now have surrounded the Hilton. A leftwing spokesman said the rightists had used a gunboat off the coast to attack leftists in the hotel district.

The capital's skyline was darkened today by a vast pall of black smoke from a fire apparently blazing out of control in the port district, and it threatened to engulf silos containing grain for the whole country.

In the mountains east of Beirut, Reuter correspondent Andrew Waller reported that right and leftwing forces were exchanging artillery fire as the left sought to take control of a key district comprising the towns of Mtein, Choueir and Zazoun.

After Mr. Franjeh left the palace this morning, troops loyal to him continued to defend

the pine-forested complex, apparently to prevent leftwing forces taking over the area and gaining a fine field of fire over densely-populated rightist sectors in the city below.

The pro-Franjeh television station, located near the presi-

dency, went off the air tonight. It was not immediately clear why, but there has been shooting in the area all day.

The relay station used by this channel for viewers in eastern Lebanon was blown up by leftists several days ago.



BEIRUT WEARS BLACK. — Thick clouds of smoke pour out of Beirut's port district Thursday as fires raged, barely checked by firemen, who were constantly exposed to sniper fire. (AP wirephoto).

## Michael Foot tops first vote for U.K. Labour leadership

LONDON, March 25, (R). — other candidates drop out. In the secret ballot among Labour members of parliament, Mr. Foot gained 90 of the total 314 votes cast. Mr. Callaghan had 84.

The right-of-centre Home Secretary Roy Jenkins collected an impressive 56 to come third, and Energy Secretary Tony Benn, a hardline leftist, also did better than expected with 37.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey polled 30 votes, and Environment Secretary Anthony Crosland received 17.

The second ballot was declared immediately and will end at noon on Tuesday.

Mr. Crosland was eliminated from the second ballot because under election rules he did not receive enough support.

All the others qualified to carry on — but Mr. Benn announced promptly that he was standing down and throwing his support behind Mr. Foot.

## South Africa to quit Angola

CAPE TOWN, March 25 (AFP). — South Africa will pull its last troops out of Angola on Saturday, March 27, Defence Minister Piet Botha told Parliament here today.

The decision followed assurances that the Cunene River hydroelectric installations would be protected, Mr. Botha said.

The ministers' statement referred to the "government of the People's Republic of Angola" as the only ruling authority there, and, up to a point, this was a de facto recognition of the Soviet-backed Angolan government, observers said.

Assurances on the Cunene River project had been given to South Africa by the British government, Mr. Botha said.

## Security Council expected to "deplore" Israeli measures

UNITED NATIONS, March 25, (R). — A group of Third World countries today asked the Security Council to deplore Israel's policy on Jerusalem and toward inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories.

But the proposed resolution, deploring rather than condemning Israel, was a softened version of an earlier draft. The sponsors hoped to obtain United States support, or at least its abstention.

This followed a speech by U.S. delegate William Scranton which left Arab delegates relieved but which prompted an Israeli protest.

The proposed resolution, sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Pakistan, Panama and Tanzania, would deplore Israel's failure to stop actions and policies tending to change the status of Jerusalem and call on it to rescind existing measures.

It would also have the Council call on Israel, "pending the speedy termination of its occupation, to refrain from all measures against the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories."

In his first substantive statement in the Council on Tuesday, Mr. Scranton chided Israel for resettling occupied territories. He called this illegal and also said changes made in Jerusalem had no standing.

Diplomatic sources said some Arab states, finding the re-

### Cairo might suspend debts to USSR

### China sends Egypt 30 MIG engines

CAIRO, March 25 (Agencies). — China has supplied 30 jet motors for Egypt's Soviet-made MIG fighter planes free of charge, President Anwar Sadat announced in an interview published in Rome today.

The Egyptian leader told the Italian news agency Ansa that China gave the motors in response to a plea for help because the Soviet Union refused to send spare parts.

"We are not arms merchants," he quoted Chinese officials as saying. "That is all we can do for you." The jet engines were made in China.

Meanwhile, the acrimonious dispute between Egypt and the Soviet Union gained intensity today with a call for the suspension of debt repayments to the Kremlin.

Ten days after Egypt's unilateral abrogation of its friendship treaty with the Russians,

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### Confers on anti-Cuba moves

March 25 (R). — ger have warned Cuba not to d and his chief advisers possible action with 12,000 troops in Angola. White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said the President was studying contingency plans and he warned Cuba to take seriously the frequent warnings by Mr. Ford and Dr. Kissinger.

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## Larger questions

The manner in which Lebanese President Suleiman Franjeh left the presidential palace at Baabda and drove off to set up shop in the fiercely rightist mini-state of Jounieh, north of Beirut, has added the element of personal humiliation to that of political impotence. The departure of the Lebanese president in this manner — after a hail of artillery literally rocked him in his shoes while he was having morning coffee in Baabda — adds a further dose of disarray and chaos to a situation already well out of hand.

It is not fair to say that the virtual suspension of meaningful presidential authority in Lebanon now creates a power vacuum, because there has never really been a power presence in the country, especially during the past year. President Franjeh's abrupt move down to the seaside now makes two things more likely — his speedy abdication, and a fast end to the fighting in Beirut.

The fighting is likely to cool off because it shall have lost its focus. With the diminution of presidential authority, President Franjeh now looms as another of the series of political leaders in Lebanon, with the allegiance of his own armed militia and the grassroots support of his own constituency.

With the simultaneous defeat of the Phalangist Party's militia in the fighting around the hotel district in Beirut, and the rightists' almost desperate resort to lobbing shells onto Beirut from the mountains, the situation in the country has already regressed to the despairingly familiar pattern of old men jockeying for power, while the country now finds itself in such a disastrous condition because it has for so long nurtured and endured the jockeying for power by a series of old men.

The larger questions loom, however, above the fighting and the daily manoeuvring: when the presidential squabble is settled, will the people who have destroyed Lebanon for the short term insist on inflicting more permanent damage? And who is it that still stands to gain from more destruction in the country? These are the larger questions about the Lebanese tragedy, and ones that can only be put to rest by larger men of broader vision.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Ra'i Thursday said that the U.S. delegate, Mr. Scranton's speech in the Security Council calls for contemplation... For it might be a prelude to a new American stance, or probably a kind of gesture to "exact" moderation from the Arab-Asiatic-African group, which is wording a draft resolution that can win a majority vote.

Significantly, Al Ra'i continues, the United States has pressed upon Israel to take part in the Council's debate, despite Tel Aviv's avowed declarations that it would not sit at the same table with the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Significant also was the appointment of Mr. Scranton, par excellence as the U.S. delegate at the United Nations. "But", says the paper, "any judgement on an American initiative always remains liable to be described as hasty..."

Under the heading "A Naïve War Minister" Al Shaab says that the Israeli Defence Minister Shimon Peres, in his statements Wednesday, tried to absolve himself of the beastly Israeli measures against the unarmed inhabitants of the West Bank, and to minimise the bulk of the West Bank's popular uprising. By so doing, Peres has thrown himself into some strange, fantastic contradictions that might be described, at least, to be naïve... the paper says.

Peres, says the paper, claimed that the one who shot at the Abu Dis child was a passing Israeli soldier, and not regular troops... On the murder of Deeb Dahdoul of Salbit village, Peres claimed that the man died of a heart attack... On the revolt in the occupied areas, he said this was only on Amman radio and television... Thus, and simply enough, Peres tried to wash his hands of the blood of the child and the blood of others who fell as victims of the treacherous Zionist bullets. Simply enough also, he tried to minimise the magnitu-

de of the uprising against occupation and settlement attempts in the occupied land.

Al Shaab asks, what is the difference between the bullets of a passing soldier and the bullets of regular Zionist forces, when these bullets pierce the head of an eleven-year-old child? And who is going to believe this naïve story about a heart attack striking an Arab who was driven to a Zionist torture cell?

Al Shaab goes on about minimising the popular rising, that we won't say Amman radio and television get their news reports—supported by pictures and T.V. films—from world news agencies, which obtain their news from inside the occupied areas. We only refer to what Moshe Dayan said the other day when he warned against what he called the 'negligence' of his government towards what is happening in occupied Palestine, and asked that the most severe measures should be taken against demonstrations by which people express their feelings.

Al Shaab also has another proof—the written protest submitted by the Press Association in Israel against the maltreatment that journalists encounter, which culminated in the destruction of their cameras and the tearing up of their T.V. films which they shot at Abu Dis and other places.

What is the meaning that the occupation authorities had imposed a blackout on what is taking place in the occupied territories, and for what reason or reasons has Peres called up more military reinforcements to fill the streets of the towns and villages of the West Bank? These evidences, and sundry more, indicate that the Israeli war minister was not exactly aware of what was he saying, the paper concludes.

Cairo's Al Ahram says editorially that since its 1952 re-

volution, Egypt has opposed the arms monopoly by one or more countries. Egypt, the paper says, never hesitated to always procure its hardware, no matter if such steps were contrary to expectations... Al Ahram points out that the current visit to Paris by the Egyptian War Minister General Gamassi was proof of the Egyptian policy... It recalls President Sadat's assurances to the Egyptian forces which crossed the Suez Canal in the October 1973 war, that it was vital that Egypt should make good its lost arms and diversify the sources of its armaments, in order to insure its sovereignty, and buttress its fighting capabilities. Egypt, says the paper, must always be ready and in a position that guarantees the repulsion of any aggression, the restoration of every inch of its occupied territory, the elimination of all vestiges of aggression and the re-institution of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Al Nahar of Beirut again laments the horrible state of affairs in Lebanon, where fighting has reached a high pitch of violence unprecedented during the past eleven months of fratricidal strife. The paper implores the civilian and military leaders, and the Syrian leaders in particular, to speedily put the new agreement into effect "before Rome is burnt". It says people have lost all hope. They would not believe in any fifteenth or twentieth ceasefire. "In fact, what is being said about caucuses here and there, talks in public or behind the screen do not encourage one to leave his shelter..." the paper concludes.

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## Aqaba Port import-export laws eased

AMMAN. — In order to encourage commercial activities in the newly established Aqaba Free Zone, particularly in the field of foreign trade, the Central Bank has adopted new measures which aim to simplify procedures for the import and export of goods via the Aqaba Free Zone, said the Central Bank Executive Director Mohammad Jasser Thursday.

The new measures allow a Jordanian merchant to transfer the price of imported goods by opening documentary credits or transferring it via licensed banks in Jordan. He is no longer required to obtain an import permit before effecting the transfer.

However, he should pay ten per cent of the value of all imported goods to the Free Zone as a guarantee that the outgoing foreign currency resulting from the import of goods to the Free Zone will be returned to Jordan once these goods are exported from the Zone. This measure is to preserve Jordan's foreign currency reserves.

As for non-residents, Mr. Jasser added, they are also allowed to import goods to the Free Zone without prior import permit on condition the price of the goods be settled from their non-resident accounts in Jordanian banks whether in Dinars or any foreign currency.

The export of local goods to the Free Zone has been autho-

rized he added and will be treated as an ordinary export. This means he said that their prices in foreign currencies should be returned to Jordan during the legal period required by the ordinary export regulations.

The total value of the foreign currency permits delivered in 1975 for the import of goods to the Aqaba Free Zone reached JD 7,857,000 against JD 646,000 in 1974.

## Hassan Ibrahim returns from Arab League, Tunisia

AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim returned here Tuesday evening after having attended the 65th session of the Arab League Council which convened in Cairo between March 15-19.

He also represented Jordan in the festivities held by Tunisia on the occasion of its 20 years of independence.

## Belgian trade delegation visits Jordan

AMMAN. — A Belgian trade delegation representing leading companies and banks arrives in Amman next Tuesday for talks with Jordanian officials on developing commercial relations between businessmen of the two countries.

## Jordan Valley Development Plan (V)

### ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT

(a) The Jordan Valley Commission. To achieve the integrated development of the Jordan Valley, an autonomous government agency was set up in 1973. The Jordan Valley Commission (JVC) was entrusted with over-all responsibility for the socio-economic development of the Valley. The Commission enjoys far-reaching powers concerning policy decisions and actual implementation of measures relating to the Valley development.

The mandate of the Commission is to plan, design, finance and supervise the implementation of all development projects in the Valley: starting with town and village planning and ending with the construction of dams and irrigation systems. Planning, design and construction of projects is carried out in conjunction with government agencies involved in each sphere of development.

The sources of finance for the Jordan Valley Commission

are: the national budget, IDA funds through the World Bank, USAID, West German Capital Aid Programme (KFW), Kuwait Fund for Arab Development, Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Development and Holland.

Total allocations for the Jordan Valley Development Plan amount to \$ 360 million to be raised from a consortium of international sources of finance, probably channelled through the World Bank.

(b) The Farmers' Association. Considering the projected agricultural development of the Valley which should increase its agricultural production six fold and in order to enable the farmers to participate in formulating and implementing government policies and programs, the organization of the Jordan Valley farmers into a "farmers association" was initiated in the Three Year Development Plan: 1973/1975.

The Association shall be responsible for the supply of major agricultural inputs including equipment and materials, fertilizers, seeds, and pesticides etc., provision of loans, and the establishment and operation of agricultural marketing centers. The Association is also expected to assist in the implementation of the adopted cropping pattern and other matters of improving agricultural yields and productivity.

## Kuwait conference aim at new economic system

AMMAN. — The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Dr. Hashem Dabbas also President of the Jordanian Economists Society and Dr. Oussama Al Ezeb the Society's Secretary General will leave for Kuwait Friday morning to attend four days of meetings beginning Saturday, focussing on "the New International Economic System and the Arab World."

The meeting aims to establish homogeneous relations between developing and industrial-

ized nations on one to work out a unified economic system on It will also discuss important economic, monetary problems and solutions.

The conferees will discuss a number of resolutions on the international economic evolution as a operation between oil-exporting countries Third World.

The meeting, organized by the Kuwaiti economy, the University of the Kuwaiti Arab Institute and the Arab Economic Federation in with the United Nations, will be attended by representatives from all Arab countries as international financial economic experts.

## Arab-Pakistani C of C proposed

AMMAN. — A memorandum sent by the Amman Chamber of Commerce Thursday to the National Planning Council proposed the establishment of an Arab-Pakistani Chamber of Commerce similar to the various chambers set up with foreign countries via the Federation of the Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture.

The joint Jordanian-Pakistani Commission will convene in April to discuss a number of economic topics of mutual interest to both countries.

## Agricultural focus on unity

AMMAN. — The Director of the Technical Bureau of Agriculture, Hussein Husseini, left here for Cairo to represent the weeklong meeting technical Committee Cultural Cooperation there under the sponsorship of the Arab Economic Union.

The conferees will operation between countries in Agriculture, the establish Dates industries, and the worsted wool besides studying the develop Arab animal reclamation of land ping up cooperation them in the food supply.

## NATION BRIEF

● AMMAN. — King Hussein sent a congratulatory call Greek President on the occasion of Greece Independence Day.

● AMMAN. — His Highness Crown Prince visited Thursday morning Prime Minister who with Prime Minister

● AMMAN. — The of Labour Issam Ajl visited Thursday morning South Korean Ambassador Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The of State for Foreign Hassan Ibrahim received the Lebanese, U.S. Ambassadors to

● AMMAN. — The Chamber of Commerce Thursday the claim Jordanian Insurance Union which requested the Ministry of Transport amendment of certain of the 1972 maritime

● AMMAN. — The of the Amman Chamber of Commerce Ali Dajjani Thursday the first at the Pakistani Emir Amman Saeedur Rahr whom he discussed the ability of Industrial cooperation between the two countries

## Jordanians rolling right along

AMMAN. — 10,113 new motor vehicles have been registered by the Traffic Department during 1975, thus bringing the total number to 47,243 vehicles.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics Thursday show the existence of 28,564 public and private cars up to the end of 1975, 729 buses, 8,378 lorries 4,573 government and diplomatic cars 2,923 tractors, 189 bulldozers and 1,887 motorcycles, and an undisclosed number of tricycles.

## Dubai police cadets graduate

AMMAN. — A group of public security cadets from Dubai graduated Thursday morning after having attended a four and a half month training course at the Royal Police Academy.

The graduation ceremony, sponsored by the Public Security Director-General Anwar Mohammad, was held at the Officers' Club and was attended by the Chargé d'Affaires of Dubai in Jordan as well as several high ranking public security officers.

With the deepest sorrow,  
 the Rashed, Bareimian, Far-  
 ran and Banayan families  
 announce the death of the  
 late

PETER YOUSEF RASHED

who passed away on Thursday at the age of sixty  
 Condolences will be accepted at his house behind  
 Turkish Embassy on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday 26  
 28 March 1976.





## Scranton speech: an affirmation of U.S. policy

The following text of a speech by the United States Secretary of State, Alexander Haig, at a news conference in Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, March 23, 1976.

Scranton, Pa., March 23. — Secretary of State Alexander Haig today affirmed the United States' position on the status of Jerusalem, saying the city is occupied territory and that the future of Jerusalem will be determined only through negotiations.

Haig said the United States does not accept or recognize unilateral actions by any state in the area as altering the status of Jerusalem.

To this the U.S. representative added, "I emphasize... that measures including expropriations of land or other administrative action taken by the government of Israel, cannot be considered other than interim and provisional and cannot affect the present international status, nor prejudice the final and permanent status of Jerusalem. The U.S. position cannot be clearer. Since 1967 we have restated here, in other form, and to the government of Israel

the North-South dialogue between rich and poor nations. The French leader was not prepared to agree to such a privileged relationship, the sources said.

For France, independent Algeria was economically the most important north African country. However, successive French governments have always appeared politically much closer to Morocco or Tunisia. The economic factor lost much of its force after French oil interests in Algeria were nationalised five years ago.

Soon after President Giscard d'Estaing's visit, relations between the two countries started deteriorating again. The government-controlled press in Algeria has been voicing two major complaints against French authorities: they are not doing anything to reduce Algeria's trade deficit with France, now running at 5,000 million French francs (about 550 million sterling) a year, and they are not making a genuine attempt to stop right-wing attacks against Algerians and their property in France.

French imports from Algeria are mostly made up of oil, but France has been diversifying its sources of supplies since the 1971 nationalisations. As well as more favourable credits for ambitious industrial projects, Algeria would probably like a long-term arrangement to guarantee the sale of part of its oil production averaging 50 million tons a year, according to French sources here.

A new factor arose with the Western Sahara crisis, when Spain last November agreed to hand over its territory to Morocco and Mauritania. These two countries later broke diplomatic relations with Algeria after it recognised the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic.

The republic was proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario Front which is fighting for independence against Moroccan and Mauritanian forces.

The Algerian state radio has been loudly denouncing what it calls a Paris-Madrid-Rabat-Nouakchott axis.

France is accused of manoeuvring in the wings against Algeria and of stepping up arms deliveries to Morocco. French sources said the arms, including Mirage jet fighters, were ordered some time ago and Morocco was simply hastening deliveries.

President Boumedienne faces a dilemma. He has said his country does not want to go to war with Morocco; at the same time, Algeria, which says it has no territorial claims of its own over the Western Sahara, is providing the independence movement with military

vention. It "speaks directly to the issue of population transfer," he said. "The occupying power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies."

As to any resolution which might be tabled before the Security Council, the United States will apply three tests. These are, the Ambassador said: "Do the facts and judgments on which the resolution is based correspond to the actual situation?"

"Will the Council's actions in practice advance the proper administration of the areas involved?"

"Will the Council's action help or hinder the peaceful settlement process?"

## Algeria, under Boumedienne, sees itself as champion of the Third World

ALGIERS, March 25, (R). — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne is trying to consolidate his power at home as his country remains embroiled in the Western Sahara crisis and at odds with France.

He is preparing for parliamentary and presidential elections later this year, the first since he ousted President Ahmed Ben Bella in a bloodless coup in June 1965.

The Algerian Revolutionary Council and the government, over both of which he presides, are working out a "national charter" which is expected to redefine relations between the army-backed state apparatus and the country's only political party, the National Liberation Front (FLN).

The state—with President Boumedienne as its chief executive—has so far played the key role in fashioning this north African country into a champion of the developing Third World, always eager to show others the way to economic independence.

Algeria achieved political independence in 1962, after a seven-year war with France. Ever since relations with the former colonial power have gone through ups and downs. Today, they are once more hurtling downhill, partly as a result of economic difficulties and the Western Sahara dispute but also because of a major political disagreement, according to informed sources here.

Less than a year after M. Valery Giscard d'Estaing became the first French president to visit independent Algeria last April, President Boumedienne was reported to have publicly expressed the wish to see the opposition in France take over government, reflecting a total change of heart on his part.

French Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand was recently received in Algiers with special honours. Later, M. Mitterrand described Franco-Algerian relations as passing through a "zone of depression". The French socialist weekly L'Unité quoted President Boumedienne as telling him: "We still have the (French) left. The left must come to power."

From all accounts, President Boumedienne, who is now effectively running his country's foreign as well as domestic policies, expected too much of president Giscard d'Estaing's visit.

He then suggested a special political relationship between Algeria and France, based on his view of Algeria as a major Third World force and France as the most independent of all western nations, informed diplomatic sources here said. At the time, France was initiating

the same, particularly Syria and Egypt. Israel would then be responsible for starting a nuclear arms race in the area.

What Dayan and the other hawks seem to ignore, however, is that, as opposed to the superpowers, Israel does not have a second strike capability; in other words, it cannot absorb a nuclear strike and then retaliate with a nuclear blow of its own. It does not have nuclear submarines or vast tracts of desert in which to conceal missile launching sites.

What this means is that if the Arabs were to get in the first blow, the Israelis would be finished. In that case, whenever Israel felt seriously threatened, it would have to strike a preemptive blow that would wipe out all the Arab states that possess nuclear stockpiles, plus all suspected launching sites, airfields, etc. One miss would be one too many.

The only counter argument that "nuclear hawks" can muster is that a deterrent is after all a deterrent; it is not actually meant to be used. The threat alone should suffice.

If Dayan wins out, Israel will no doubt learn, as the superpowers have learned, that in the long run a nuclear arms race is more expensive than a conventional one. Moreover, if the deterrent succeeds in functioning as a deterrent, just as the "nuclear hawks" want it to then it will not preclude the need for conventional arms, as the superpowers have discovered to their dismay. So instead of a saving in expenditures, the overstrained Israeli economy will be burdened with the double cost of having to maintain two different arsenals.

Israel will no doubt discover that the two superpowers cannot afford to allow this explosive region of the world to become a trigger that could set off an international holocaust. Perhaps the CIA leak was the precursor of a move to nip the emerging threat in the bud.

Israel is bound to learn that, no matter how close its ties with the Americans, no U.S. administration is going to back it with the funds necessary for the armaments programme of its choice, with no questions asked, while it continues to dismiss Arab peace conditions as "unreasonable." It is not Israel but the American administration and Congress, who will ultimately decide what is reasonable.

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Some of the arguments advanced go into such mind boggling details as dropping tactical atomic weapons into the Mediterranean to create tidal waves which would wipe out Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon as a way to overcome the problems posed by fallout and the nature of the target.

The former Israeli Defence Minister, Moshe Dayan, publicly broached the subject of Israel acquiring the bomb while on a recent fund raising mission to France. Dayan's argument (to the Israelis) is that going nuclear is more viable economically than keeping up the conventional arms race which is straining both the resources and the patience of the Americans, as well as Israel's capacity for arms absorption and maintenance. By reducing its reliance on conventional arms, Israel would be reducing expenditure and simultaneously cutting down its dependence on the United States.

Of course, the Israelis realise that once they arm themselves in this way, the Arab "confrontation" states will be forced to do

the same, particularly Syria and Egypt. Israel would then be responsible for starting a nuclear arms race in the area.

What Dayan and the other hawks seem to ignore, however, is that, as opposed to the superpowers, Israel does not have a second strike capability; in other words, it cannot absorb a nuclear strike and then retaliate with a nuclear blow of its own. It does not have nuclear submarines or vast tracts of desert in which to conceal missile launching sites.

What this means is that if the Arabs were to get in the first blow, the Israelis would be finished. In that case, whenever Israel felt seriously threatened, it would have to strike a preemptive blow that would wipe out all the Arab states that possess nuclear stockpiles, plus all suspected launching sites, airfields, etc. One miss would be one too many.

The only counter argument that "nuclear hawks" can muster is that a deterrent is after all a deterrent; it is not actually meant to be used. The threat alone should suffice.

If Dayan wins out, Israel will no doubt learn, as the superpowers have learned, that in the long run a nuclear arms race is more expensive than a conventional one. Moreover, if the deterrent succeeds in functioning as a deterrent, just as the "nuclear hawks" want it to then it will not preclude the need for conventional arms, as the superpowers have discovered to their dismay. So instead of a saving in expenditures, the overstrained Israeli economy will be burdened with the double cost of having to maintain two different arsenals.

## IN PERSPECTIVE

### Is Israel Going Nuclear?

(Editor's note: This is the first of what will henceforth be a weekly column in this space by Jordan Times Associate Editor Jenab Tutunji.)

On March 11, a seemingly intentional if overly discreet CIA leak was made to a Washington newsletter publisher. George Bush, the CIA director, later complained — in a display of good manners — that the news item was divulged in a "private briefing" and had not been meant for publication. He did not deny or in any way dispute the veracity of the report.

The item in question was that Israel has between ten and twenty serviceable atomic weapons in its arsenal.

A fierce debate has been going on in Israel over the pros and cons of nuclear armament. The principal argument in favour is that Israel cannot hope to maintain a long-term edge over the Arabs by relying on conventional arms, in view of the considerable Arab superiority in manpower and oil wealth, and the fact that they are beginning to catch up technologically, at least in handling sophisticated modern weapons if not in manufacturing them.

The advocates of nuclear armament argue that high yield thermonuclear bombs, or even the more modest atomic ones, could be used with devastating effect against Arab capitals. The thought of having Cairo, Damascus, Baghdad, Beirut, Amman and Riyadh wiped out in one massive blow would serve as a very credible Israeli deterrent against any possible Arab offensive.

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## Joint expedition launched to study Monsoon behaviour

NEW DELHI, March 23 (AFP). — years hence, the Meteorology Officials said at least 10 oceanographic ships and several research aircraft would take part in the operations. A board of the two world organisations, in which India is represented, would direct the operations, it was stated.

— Soviet and Indian research Department here disclosed to ships will take part in a joint day.

The expedition is being sponsored jointly by the International Council of Scientific Unions and the World Meteorological Organisation.

By then, if ever, President Boumedienne will be for the first time the elected leader of 15,000,000 Algerians.

## WHO "Aid to Vietnam" meeting to be held in Manila

MANILA, March 25 (AFP). — A five-man delegation from the two Vietnams with attend the special "aid to Vietnam" meeting of the World Health Organisation (WHO) to be held in Manila next March 30-31.

The meeting, to be attended by 16 countries comprising the WHO Regional Committee for Western Pacific, will discuss assistance towards rebuilding the health services of North and South Vietnam following the end of the 30-year Indochina war.

A WHO announcement said the North Vietnamese delegation would include Health Vice Minister Dr. Hoang Dinh Cau, the Head of the Health Ministry's External Relations Department Nguyen Van Trong, and interpreter Le Thi Thu Ha. The South Vietnamese group will include Health Director General Dr. Tran Ngoc Dang and Dr. Pham Ngoc Que of the Health Ministry.



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## Technological success attained in peaceful uses of atomic energy

TOKYO, March 25 (AFP). — Asahi Chemical Industry, a major chemical firm, has succeeded for the first time in the world in achieving uranium enrichment by the ion exchange resin chromatography process.

The company has applied to the Science and Technology Agency for commission to undertake research in the peaceful uses of atomic energy by means of newly-developed technology.

As soon as it obtains the commission it will build an experimental plant for practical use of the technology.

Not only enrichment of uranium, the technology is expected to enable radioactive waste to be disposed of safely. It has the following features:

— As the separation and enrichment are carried out by slow chemical reactions less electric power and other energies are required than for other processes with a high degree of safety.

— It can extend the process to desalination and other purposes.

Uranium enrichment raises

### Japanese Diet delays 1976 budget

TOKYO, March 25 (AFP). — The government today announced emergency pump-priming measures to deal with the delay in diet action on the fiscal 1976 budget following the Lockheed scandal.

The eight-point package is aimed at funding more money into the scandal-plagued economic programme helping promote the budding recovery.

The programme will set aside some 106,700 million yen (about \$356 million) in export-import bank loans to help finance exports.

It also calls for the government to promote spending on public works projects, provide assistance to provincial governments in raising funds for related projects, promote housing construction, and help lower interests on business loans.

The Japanese diet stalemate entered its third week Monday with no clear prospects of a resumption on business as the opposition showed no sign of relenting in its demand that the government renegotiate with the U.S. to get better terms for the turnover of the U.S.-held data on the Lockheed payoff scandal.

### Japan to import 6.1m tons of Chinese crude oil

TOKYO, March 24 (AFP). — Japan is to import a total of 6.1 million tons of Chinese oil this year, or about two million tons less than last year's 8.1 million tons, it was reported here today.

Of the total, four million tons of Chinese crude will be imported by International Oil Trading Co. of Tokyo which signed a contract with Chinese authorities recently, the company revealed today.

The Japan-China Oil Import Council, the other firm engaged in import of Chinese crude had earlier concluded a contract for import of 2.1 million tons of oil from China this year.

According to International Oil Trading, the price has been decided at \$12.30 per barrel for import to be made during the January-June period, or the same as that for last year.

The company said agreement also was reached with Chinese authorities on an additional import of up to two million tons of oil this year if demand in Japan increases.

the proportion of fissionable uranium 235 in natural uranium, which contains about 0.7 per cent uranium 235. In order to use uranium as fuel for light water power reactors the uranium 235 content has to be raised to 3 per cent.

Asahi chemical, naturally has kept the exact points covered by the commission it has applied for strictly secret but according to a general idea gathered from the company people the process consists in making use of chemical reactions obtained by chromatography by means of ion exchange resin in

### EEC reduces dependence on imported oil

BRUSSELS, March 24, (AFP). — The European Economic Community achieved a substantial reduction of its dependence on imported energy over the past three years, EEC experts said in a report made available here today.

While the nine member countries had to import 63 per cent of their energy consumption in 1973, and 62 per cent the following year, the total had been brought down to 55 per cent last year, the report said.

The EEC commission has set reduction of EEC energy dependence to 50 per cent as a target for 1985.

According to the report, EEC oil imports, which rose by 250 per cent during the decade ended in 1973, were down by 11.1 per cent over the past two years.

During the same period, overall energy consumption by the "nine" was cut back by 3.4 per cent, while consumption of oil products was down by 7.4 per cent.

### Nigeria orders \$150m balloon telecom system from U.S.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, March 25 (AFP). — Nigeria has ordered a \$150 million telecommunications system from the United States Westinghouse Corporation, all based in balloons.

The system has been developed by a Westinghouse subsidiary, Tcom, it involves anchored balloons drifting some 4,000 metres above the earth with relay equipment attached to them for telephone, radio and television communications.

Ten of these balloons, known as aerostats, will be set in position above Nigeria between now and 1979. Westinghouse has already signed similar but less valuable contracts with South Africa and Iran.

### Unemployment declines in Britain

LONDON, March 25 (AFP). — As of mid-March a total of 1,284,915 unemployed was registered in Britain, a drop of 19,500 compared with a month earlier, official figures showed yesterday.

The figures showed that the number of entirely unemployed workers was down by 12,750, the first monthly decrease in two years.

The overall figure included about 23,500 students and school leavers seeking a first job.

On a seasonally corrected basis, the number of jobless was down by 5,700 to 1,226,700 over the month, the first such decline since April 1974.

The number of part-time jobless was down for the second month running, by about 5,000.

separating and enriching the radioisotopes.

Asahi chemical has started this work of developing the enrichment process under the guidance of Prof. Hidetake Kakinuma of Tokyo Institute of Technology in 1972, improving resin, solutions and other materials necessary for the process.

The company has been able to ascertain by means of a mass spectrometer that it would obtain more than 1.06 separation unit of enriched uranium within 24 hours by using a container one meter long. This efficiency is equivalent to or better than the enrichment achieved by the centrifugal separation process is used in Japan and abroad.

During World War II, the United States made quite an elementary beginning with this chemical enrichment process in the Manhattan project but Asahi chemical is the first organisation to bring the process only one step removed from industrial enrichment.

Much energy is consumed by the gaseous diffusion and centrifugal separation methods because they depend on the physical factor of difference in weight between uranium 235 and uranium 238. But by the chemical method energy can be reduced to one-20th of the gaseous diffusion method and one-half of the centrifugal separation method.

### U.S. postpones 1st World aid decision

WASHINGTON, Mar. 23 (R). — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today postponed action on U.S. participation in a fund designed to help industrialised countries overcome their severe economic troubles.

The \$23,000 million financial support fund, known as the safety net, was set up by the 24-nation organisation for economic and cultural development. It is designed to provide loan guarantees for countries that have exhausted their credit.

The committee had been expected to recommend approval of the U.S. contribution of 27.8 per cent of the fund.

But after Senator Stuart Symington (Democrat, Missouri), had voiced scepticism about the U.S. role in the fund, the committee decided to seek further testimony from the State and Treasury Departments before voting.

### Philippines exports sugar to USSR, U.S., M.E.

MANILA, March 25 (AFP). — President Ferdinand Marcos today confirmed the sale of 400,000 tons of Philippine sugar to the USSR, and announced a direct sale of 650,000 tons yearly to the American Sucrest Refining Firm.

In a televised speech before a sugar industry convention here, Marcos said contracts to sell sugar to the Soviets were made through Farrman of London and that the first shipment would leave Philippine port today.

Marcos said the contracts signed with Sucrest representatives called for the shipment direct to that New York-based refining firm of 650,000 tons of raw sugar annually for the next five years.

The sale to Sucrest is valued at \$200 million annually.

Marcos said the direct sale of sugar to Sucrest involved a "new concept" in sugar trading in that the Philippines for the first time would supply sugar directly to a foreign firm engaged in refining and marketing



DOUBLE SPINNER. — A Research Helicopter with twin rotors whirling in opposite directions on the same axis flies at the Sikorsky Aircraft plant in East Hartford, Connecticut. Called the "advancing blade concept," the design is being tested for the U.S. Army. It eliminates the need for the conventional tail rotor and is expected to provide outstanding manoeuvring and high-speed capabilities, as well as improved maintainability and reliability.

## India, Bangladesh to negotiate Ganges water distribution

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Crops lost for lack of irrigation ... food shortages for people and cattle ... damage to shrimp and fishing grounds ... half a million people unemployed ...

This is what officials of Bangladesh ... a country which five years ago gained independence with India's assistance ... say is happening to their country because their Indian benefactors are now taking more than their share of water from the mighty Ganges River.

The total flow of the Ganges is three times greater than the Mississippi.

Cheif water control adviser B.M. Abbas, here for consultations with the World Bank, says the Indians have been taking 40,000 cubic feet a second — or more than twice as much water as they are entitled to — since May '31 last year.

That was when the two countries ended a six-week period of joint observation at the new Farraka Dam, where India diverts part of the river.

Bangladesh formally protested in January. India — after some delay and protests — agreed to negotiate. But the two countries are still divided on what to negotiate — the total flow of the river, as Bangladesh wants, or only the low-water period from October to May.

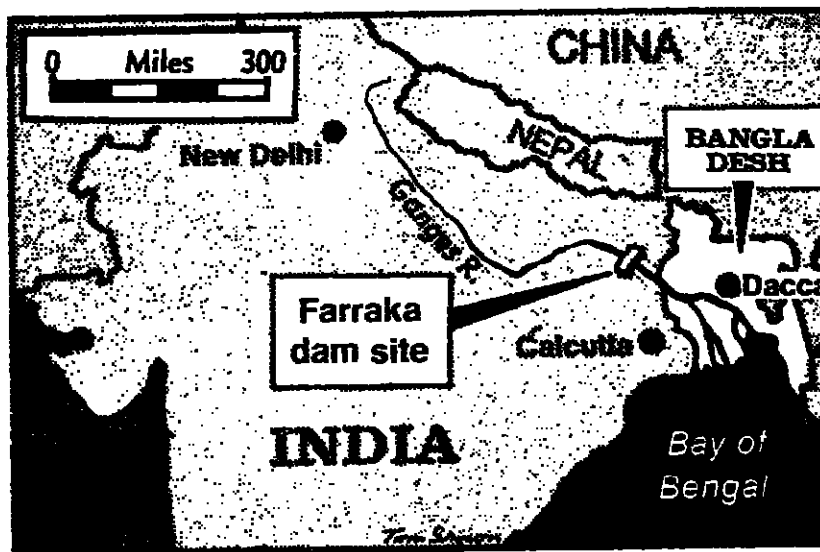
The Indians are reluctant to discuss the total flow, according to Bangladesh experts, because they do not want to share the bountiful water of the flood season (from June to

September) which they hope to harness and use in their own territory.

Shiva Rama Krishnan, a spokesman for the Indian embassy, says the Bangladeshis have misinterpreted India's attitude toward diversion of

— Damage to the fish population of the river, especially the popular hilsha, which cannot reach its normal spawning grounds above the Farraka Dam. Also damage to shrimp fisheries.

— Some 500,000 unemployed, Angola.



Farraka Dam in India sited on the Ganges River before it flows to Bangladesh.

Ganges water.

India, he asserts, is willing — as agreed at the time the Farraka Dam was completed last year — to discuss the future division of waters with Bangladesh without precondition at any time.

The obstacle is that Bangladesh demands India halt its diversion of waters before the talks begin, he said.

The Indian spokesman noted that, so far as India is concerned, the main purpose of the dam was to divert water to the Port of Calcutta. In addition, it benefits Bangladesh by controlling the flow of water during flood periods, he said.

For the Indians, diversion of the Ganges at Farraka fulfilled a dream first conceived by British engineers 100 years ago. They wanted the water not just for irrigation, but to flush out ever — accumulating silt from the Port of Calcutta, where traffic is declining because larger ships cannot reach it.

Now that they have felt the advantages of the extract water the Indians apparently are reluctant to relinquish them.

But the effects on Bangladesh, according to Mr. Abbas, are disastrous. Nearly one third of the country's 73 million population (one of the densest in the world) is directly affected, he says, by the following:

— Declining agriculture due to shortage of irrigation water.

— Declining river traffic caused by low water, including immobilized ferries.

— A shortage of fodder for the cattle that are also work animals and a shortage of food for the population.

— Damage to forests in the Khulna District and to industry requiring fresh water in the same district.

— Salinity penetrating from the sea into the lower reaches of the delta because the flow is flowing too slowly to keep it out.

## Strict fuel-saving measures announced in Uganda

KAMPALA, March 25 (R). — Factories and industries in Uganda have closed because of an acute shortage of oil, and President Amin has ordered strict fuel-saving measures.

Restrictions have been imposed on road transport and government ministers: governors and military officers have been told to stop "luxury driving."

The President himself rode a bicycle when he visited an air force base at Entebbe yesterday. He has told his Commerce and Industry Ministers to import more bicycles.

He has sent a telegram to the Arab League's Secretary-General asking for emergency oil supplies.

### Japan's cement export to Middle East increases

TOKYO, Mar. 25 (AFP). — Japan's cement exports last year increased a whopping 84.7 per cent over 1974 to 3,932,000 tons, the Japan Cement Exporters Association reported today.

The report noted that exports to Middle East countries almost trebled from a year ago to 1,205,000 tons, due to the start of large-scale industrial and social development programmes in those nations.

The exports to the Middle East included 310,000 tons, which Japan pledged to supply in 1973 when the Deputy Prime Minister Takeo Miki toured that part of the world as a special government envoy.

Meanwhile, sales to Southeast Asian countries, hitherto a major export market for Japanese cement manufacturers, were on the decrease owing to overall slack demand and the construction of cement factories in Indonesia and Singapore.

## Angola, Ameri Gulf Oil Co. t negotiate roya

LUANDA, March 25, — Negotiations are to start this week between Angolan government and American Gulf Oil Company in exploiting the Cabinda enclave, officials said here.

Gulf Oil suspended activities in Cabinda at the last year and under from the U.S. State Dept. blocked payment of royalties to the Soviet and Cuban Peoples Liberation Movement (MPLA) then in of Luanda.

Early in March when LA's victory seemed Gulf Oil agreed to pay due royalties to the Peoples Republic pending negotiations on a resumption of activity in Cabinda.

The negotiations are expected to lead to a new covering government: training and employment of Angolan personnel amount of royalties p.

## Exchange Ra

Following are the exchange rates at the business day yesterday: two figures denote by selling prices in Jordan U.S. dollar: 330.1 U.K. sterling: 638.1 French franc: 70.1 Swiss franc: 129.1 German mark: 129.1 Iraqi dinar: 910.1 Saudi riyal: 93.1 Syrian pound: 83.1 Egyptian pound: 457.1 Lebanese pound: 129.1 U.A.E. dirham: 83.1

## New sources discovered in I

MOSCOW, Mar. 24, — Yakuti, in Western is destined to become the main gas-producing in the Soviet Union I ported Tuesday.

It said that industrial development was considerable there before TASS declared that drilling at the west of led to the discovery of gas deposits which could produce 500,000 cubic metres of gas per day. Yakuti sul so contained other big of gas.

There are plans to set iron and steel centres as is extracted in limited ties on the site. The infrastructure of the industrial c is now being built. Road already being made and tension cables installed.

Some of the natural gas is extracted in Yakuti is already towards the Arctic in al centre of Norilsk.

TASS also reported that out 3,000 million tons of plates have been found in uti. This has encouraged planners to consider settling a "powerful" chemical industry in that region, news agency added.



## the — the MORE eternal city

— Italian arc- on the point of several centuries data of the e city of Rome. ancient Roman city was found. But the latest evidence sugg- was a thriving Latin-speaking Rome was a least 200 years

archaeology, linguistics, and anthropology. Dr. John Ward Perkins, president of the International Association of Classical Archaeology, said: "The old theories were too simple. During the past 25 years there has emerged material for a complete archaeological history of west central Italy. The big problem is to define this material in historical terms."

"The archaeological and the historical record don't mesh. That's the trouble," Dr. Ward Perkins said.

According to legend, the Latin-speaking peoples sprang from the Greek heroes including Aeneas, who emigrated to Italy after the fall of Troy. There is archaeological evidence of various Minoan and Greek settlements in an area not far from Rome dating from 14th century B.C. down to the seventh century when Latin writing appears for the first time.

The earliest known Latin text is on view at the current exhibition called "The Culture of Primitive Latium." It is an inscription engraved on what can best be described as an exquisite gold safety pin, a 4-inch-gold brooch found about 100 years ago in a tomb near the ancient city of Palestrina, near Rome.

The script is heavily influenced by the Etruscan alphabet, but it is unmistakably Latin. It says simply (in translation): "Manios had me made for Prof. Massimo Numasio." It was most likely the record of a gift to the field, "the his- person in whose tomb it was settlement of found.

The tombs from Decima at the exhibition show the problems of restoration and reconstruction that this new material presents to archaeologists. Some of the contents look as if they have been through an

automobile crusher. But this mass of tangled, corroded metal, beads, armor, rock and earth is being patiently examined for vital clues about the origins of the first Latin-speaking Romans.

The Latin communities tended to cluster around a main town or "oppidum." The site of some of these Latin towns have been identified as bumps in the modern landscape. Yet few have been properly explored by archaeologists.

Uncontrolled urban sprawl already has covered the site of the ancient town of Fidenae on the outskirts modern Rome.

Other sites have been destroyed or are in the process of destruction through road building or widening schemes, quarrying operations, and agricultural development.

At Ardea south of Rome, bulldozers are at work at this moment destroying the ancient earthworks surrounding one of the first Latin communities.

The hope of the new generation of dedicated Italian archaeologists is that the current exhibition will awaken public opinion in Rome to the dangers of destroying such vital evidence about the origins of Western civilization.



Beneath Rome's ancient columns lie vital clues to the city's origins.

## From "give birth" to "rebirth": The Emerging Woman

A group of women sit around a seminar table to discuss what they want to do with their lives, how to best go about doing it, and what obstacles they will need to overcome in the process. The \$330 per head tuition for this professional self-analysis is being paid by their employers.

The place: George Washington (GW) University in Washington, D.C. The employers: the U.S. Government, the government of the District of Columbia, the World Bank, several multi-nationals, and a psychiatric institute.

It all began with the passage of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, an act of Congress which made it unlawful to discriminate against employees on the basis of sex. Since both government agencies and private corporations are now subject to lawsuit on the basis of discrimination, both have set up affirmative action programs in order to hire women at mid and upper management levels. As a part of the program, many organizations are sponsoring courses such as this, designed to "eliminate some of the inner blocks to progress; learn about and plan to take opportunities for advancement; prepare themselves to fill responsible positions and cope with new pressures,

and develop good business management techniques."

"There are 35 million full-time working women in the United States, representing some 40 per cent plus of adult working-age women," explains Sharon Kirkman, member of a management consulting firm that specializes in jobs for women. "Seventy percent of these women are in clerical jobs and the majority of the remaining 30 per cent are in the service professions such as nursing or teaching or in sales and factory work. Why?"

The 22 women attending the GW seminar seem unsurprised by such statistics which have become well publicized in the United States in recent years. They even know the reasons why.

Women are kept down, they agree unanimously, by the myths and stereo-types which exist about them, such myths as: (1) Women are not career oriented; (2) Their attendance is poor; (3) They are too emotional to hold an important job; (4) They fit into a supportive motherly role instead of an aggressive masculine one and they don't want more responsibilities.

"Ninety-eight per cent of people in authority are men," Ms.

Kirkman explains. "If we are to succeed, it is important to understand what they think. The real problem," she elaborates, "is personal attitudes about women on the part of middle managers, who largely determine whether—and how far—women will rise."

Learning to deal more effectively with predominantly male middle managers is only one of the reasons that these women—eight from government agencies, the balance from private industry—attended the three-day GW seminar on "Women: Developing Their Role in Management." Courses like these stress "whole life planning." As Ms. Kirkman says, "If we have learned one thing from the hundreds of thousands of successful men who preceded us, it is that so many of them are unhappy because their only goal was to be successful."

The key to whole life planning is honest self-analysis. The first question is: What do you like to do? The second question: What are your abilities and options? After that the problem is to set a goal, form a training development plan and learn to sell yourself.

This course is only one of those offered at George Washington, one of the first institutions in the Washington area to develop programs for women. In 1964, 20 women enrolled in its first course for women. Now as many as 350 a semester are taking courses either on the main campus or in one of the 15 suburban centers. There are also 99 degree candidates in the university's master's degree program which prepares women for work in both administration and counseling.

The GW program is only a small part of the burgeoning of

courses pertaining to women. As family size decreases and economic pressures increase, more and more women throughout the United States are both re-evaluating their options, and returning to the working force. In the Washington area alone, close to 20 institutions including four-year and community colleges are offering courses with such designations as "Emerging Women," "The New Woman," "Life Development for Women," "Focusing Female," "Women Dare Daily," "Breakthrough," "New Horizons for Women," "Seminar for Women," "Workshop for Women" and "Options for Women."

Janet Barr, who taught Goal Reorientation at the Northern Virginia Community College, explained that "the women in this suburban area are just beginning to be aware that something is wrong with their lives. Some of them are angry; some feel lost or uncertain of themselves."

"They're thinking that something is missing, that there must be more to life than this. They're saying 'All my life I've done what other people wanted me to do. Now I want to find out who I am and what I want to do!'"

"I use these two needs as the structural basis for the class. We try to find out first where and who we are, then where we want to go and finally how to get there. Part of the process is to look for the barriers that keep us from getting where we want to go—the blocks that come from ourselves and from our culture."

The course is designed for the girl responded. "Then I'll 'opening up, being honest, le-

arning to make decisions. Women like to think they have made decisions, but most of us don't because we're afraid. We haven't controlled our own lives and so we feel a sense of dissatisfaction. We tend to bring the unhappiness back on ourselves and become depressed. We say 'I can't cope.' Or we cover it up and blame other people."

Coping and self-responsibility are central to career as well as self-development. One of the main ingredients in all of these courses is encouragement for a generation of women who often lack role models. The courses are only a beginning and the road ahead is often difficult. But the rewards are many: a fruitful life past early child-rearing, increased providing a healthy role model for future generations.

Mary Ellen Hilliard, a graduate of GW's New Horizons program and director of a \$200,000 U.S. Office of Education funded project, found that one of the side benefits her studies brought was an increase in her daughter's self-confidence.

While typing away at a paper for her master's degree, Ms. Hilliard was interrupted by her teen-age daughter, who asked, "Hey Ma, after you finish your masters, are you going to start working on a doctorate?"

Expecting a barrage of complaints from her daughter about the increased responsibilities mother's schooling levied on her, Ms. Hilliard asked cautiously, "What do you think about it?"

"I think you ought to go," the girl responded. "Then I'll know I have Ph. D. genes too."

### It's TV Features

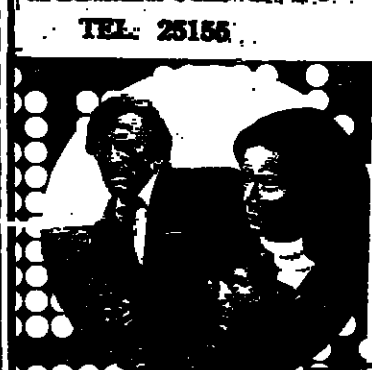
**MYSTERY MOVIE**  
THE DAY NEW YORK TURNED BLUE  
prehends a member of gang who steals Gang tries to attack police headquarters but McCloud and his men are waiting for

**THRILLSEEKERS**  
r documentary about daring men and the s they perform.

**GUNSMOKE :**  
NITRO (PART I)  
ns intending to rob bank pay a penniless ure Nitroglycerine. First quantity is lost and to cooperate for the second time.

**FAMILY AT WAR**  
BELIEVED KILLED  
In 1940, a girl called Peggy Drake gave timate daughter. The father was a sergeant R.A.F. Two years later, David Ashton dis- his marriage, goes back to see his child.

### Cinema RAINBOW A Man to Respect



in colour  
Staring :  
KIRK DOUGLAS,  
JULIAN JIMA,  
FLORIDA POLKIN  
Show time :  
3.30, 6.00, 8.30 p.m.  
Additional show on :  
Friday & Sunday  
at 10.30 a.m.

### Television

6 :  
20.00 News in Arabic  
CHANNEL 3 :  
19.30 Religious programme  
20.30 Arabic series  
21.30 Reportage  
CHANNEL 6 :  
19.30 News in Hebrew  
19.45 Varieties  
20.30 Thrillseekers  
21.00 Living tomorrow  
21.10 Family at war  
22.00 News in English  
22.15 Mystery movie

### Amman Airport

DEPARTURES :  
6.50 Aqaba  
8.45 Beirut (M.E.A.)  
10.15 Kuwait (K.A.C.)  
11.30 Cairo (E.A.)  
19.00 Kuwait, Dhahran  
19.30 Dubai, Karachi  
20.30 Teheran  
22.55 Doha, Muscat

### Radio

(ON 856 KHZ)  
7.00 Breakfast show  
7.30 News Bulletin  
7.45 Morning melodies  
8.00 Pop International  
8.30 Listener's choice  
10.00 Sign off  
12.00 Pop session (part I)  
13.00 News Summary  
13.03 Pop session (Part II)  
14.00 News Bulletin  
14.10 Break for music  
14.30 Songs  
15.00 Classical music  
15.30 Light Instrumentals  
16.00 Old Favourites  
16.30 Easy listening  
17.00 Opera in Germany  
17.30 Book review  
18.00 News Summary  
18.05 News reports round up  
18.30 Goor vibrations  
18.45 Break for music  
19.00 News Bulletin  
19.10 Songs  
19.30 Sign off

### Market Price

Almond (dry) : 120-180  
Almond (Syrian) : 180-200  
Apples (golden) : 130-170  
Apples (Starken) : 130-170  
Apples (double red) : 200-240  
Bell pepper : 180-220  
Bananas : 150-190  
Cabbage : 40-55  
Cauliflower : 30-50  
Cauliflower (large head) : 140-200  
Carrots (small head) : 80-120  
Carrots (yellow) : 50-65  
Cucumbers (small) : 180-240  
Cucumbers (large) : 100-140  
Eggplant : 120-160  
Grapefruit : 45-65  
Garlic (green) : 40-60  
Garlic (dry) : 40-60  
Lettuce (large) : 60-80  
Lettuce (small) : 30-50  
Lemon : 60-90  
Horse beans : 240-280  
Hot pepper : 400-550  
Marrow (small) : 120-160  
Marrow (large) : 40-80  
Orange : 80-120

Onions (dry) : 110-150  
Onions (green) : 120-160  
Potatoes (Egypt) : 90-120  
Potatoes (local) : 90-120  
Peas : 130-170  
Spinach : 50-70  
String beans : 240-280  
Tangerines : 70-110  
Tomatoes : 90-120

### Tonight's Emergencies

DOCTORS :  
Dr. Ibrahim Nasr : (23552)  
Dr. Elias Iskandar : (38477)  
PHARMACIES :  
Jabal Amman : (25404)  
Sha'ban : (36726)  
Husseini : (38410)  
TAXIS :  
Hamra : (44833)  
Khayyam : (41541)  
University : (61001)  
Nahda : (37882)

## Where to lunch and dine Today

**The Diplomat** First Circle, Jebel Amman, Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialties.

**CHINESE Restaurant** Jebel Amman, near Ahliyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. to midnight.

**First Circle** Jebel Amman, opposite Spanish Embassy. Tel. 38212. Open for lunch, dinner. Speciality mezza and grillades variées. Kindly reserve your table.

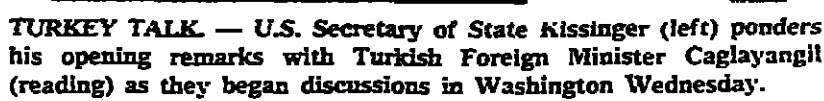
**Under new Swedish management — Firas Wings Hotel —** Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and a La Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-11 p.m. kindly book your table.

For advertising in above columns kindly contact "Sout wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Foreign ministry sources said Mr Allon had summoned U.S. Ambassador to Israel Malcolm Toon to a meeting tomorrow.

Immediately, the ground and first floors of the building, on Moscow's main inner ring road, were cleared of some 50 staff, including Russian employees, and the children from the nursery school in a basement.

Southern Rhodesian bonds eased up to 2 points further reflecting the uncertain situation in Rhodesia.



(Continued from page 1)  
of Israel. Police said several demonstrators were arrested and one policeman was injured when youth threw stones at the policemen.

He replied: "At this moment, in my judgment, I think it is a good thing to get it out lest anybody has any illusions about what would happen in the face of continued intransigence of nations in that area with respect to Israel's right to exist."



# Fly the Royal Jet



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